

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1805.

[No. 1210.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hds. and lbs. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tress and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and

Mould and dpt Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Eggs in kegs and fruits,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c. — Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerlemes,

Duffles, Plains, Kersey, Negro Cotton,

Serges, Elastics, blue Friezes,

Calmances, Russas, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicos,

Irish Linens, Silex do.

Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslin and Table Clothes,

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Color'd Threads, Hats and sundry other

articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec 20.

FOR SALE,

On board the sloop COLUMBIA, at A. and E.
JANNET's wharf;

New-England Rum, in hogsheads,

trees and barrels.

Sweet Cyder, in barrels.

Potatoes.

70 barrels Boston Beef.

Few boxes Sweet Oil, in flasks,

Boxes of Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

Said sloop is offered for sale,
freight, or charter. Apply to Captain Gardner,
on board, or to JOHN C. LADD.

January 12.

TANNERS OIL.

30 bbls. best Brown Tanners Oil,
For Sale by LAWRSON & FOWLE.

Also on hand.

A few hds. retailing Molasses,
Hogheads and barrels Mucovado sugar,
Mould Candles, Soap No. 1 and 2,
New Beef, Boston inspection,
Mackerel, Russas and Ravens Duck,
Sewing Twine Sheathing Paper,
Souchong Tea, and
And a few boxes fresh Chocolate.

Jan. 8.

Freight will be taken.

In the cabin of the ship
OLIVE BRANCH, for ROTTERDAM; and two or three passengers may be accommodated. Expected to sail in twelve or fifteen days. Apply to the master on board, or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

January 12.

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT.

The SCHOONER
B E T S Y;
Burthen 800 barrels; a faithful
well built vessel, and sails well;
built in the year 1802; and now lying at Merchant's wharf. For terms apply to

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Jan. 2.

For Sale, or Charter,

The SCHOONER
ENTERPRISE,
Laying at Ramsay's wharf; bur.
then about 650 barrels, well found,
and ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

ROBERT B. JAMESON,

or to

MANDEVILLE & JAMESON;

Who have for Sale,

New-England RUM, in hogsheads
and barrels.

Dec. 29.

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE,

Twelve bales of INDIA COTTONS,

CONSISTING OF

3 bales Bonwa Emery
2 do. Coomoree Sannah
1 do. Jallspore do.
1 do. Seepore Baftas
1 do. Collypatty do.
2 do. Cogmary Cosshe
1 do. Jobannah do.
1 do. Doncaster Chintz, and
3 cales Bandanna Handkerchiefs
2 sacks Sago
3 chefts Hyfon Tea
32 pieces Russia Sheetings
9 do. Ravens Duck
15 bags Black Pepper
1 cafe Wool Hats
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Womens' and childrens' Morocco do.
Sole and Upper Leather
A few Coils Cordage
Snuff in half barrels and kegs
3 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy a
2 hds. Armagnac do.
5 hds. and 12 barrels Sugar
25 bbls. Beef, Salem inspection
6 do. best brown TANNER'S GIL.

January 1.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous
to the purchasers, for cash or notes,

The following Articles, viz:

Superfine and second cloths

Kerseymeres and fawndowns

Bearskins and fearnoughs

Durants and calimances

Bombazets and wildbores

Common and boild' camlets

Silk, cotton, and worked hosey

English extra long silk gloves

Silk twist and thread

Diaper and common tapes

Paper and pound pins

White and printed marseilles

Laces, edgings, and gimp

Elegant black and white lace veils

Patent do. do.

Satin peeling and silk handkerchiefs

4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrian muslins

India Jaconet do.

Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk

silk and cotton flings.

January 7.

Bank of Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and one half per cent, on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 10th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

GARDIN CHAPIN, Cashier.

George Walker.

Washington City, Jan. 31, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now landing and offer for sale

at the store lately occupied by R. B. Jameson

20 Bales Prime Upland Cotton,

20 Hds. Mucovado Sugar,

2 Puncionae Irish Whiskey,

15 Puncionae Old, and fine flavored Jamaican Rum,

5 Pipes Holland Gin,

20 Pipes Cognac Brandy

beer to Imperial,

300 Bbls. of 1st and 2d quality refined Sugar,

2 Hds. Madder,

4 Hds. Green Coperas,

6 Teices Roll Bamfords,

2 Hds. Allum,

1 Tierce Glasper Salts,

10 Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira,

1 Pipes of full Bodied Port,

30 Qu. Casks Sherry,

2 Pipes fine Lisbon,

8 Pipes Particular Tenneriffe,

30 Qu. Casks Malaga,

30 Casks Claret,

1 Cask of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves,

5 Bales Caffis,

300 lbs. Pepper,

100 lbs. Pimento,

800 lbs. Ground Ginger,

1000 lbs. Rice, do.

20 Boxes Godfridoids, (superfine) Segars, in

half boxes,

70 Boxes St. Jago, do.

3 Pipes best (French) Vinegar,

10 Bales Almonds,

1 Cask Pearl Barley,

15 Hds. Bright Molasses,

15 Boxes Superfine Chocolate,

40 Boxes Mould and Dpt Candles,

30 boxes Brown and White Soap,

100 Boxes Hunters Pipe,

20 boxes of Mustard,

1 Cafe Cayenne Pepper,

Baffet Salt,

Fine Poland Starch,

100 Denijsjohns, afford,

200 lb. Refined Salt Petre,

30 gr. Casks best English F. Gunpowder,

Do. in lb. Papers,

Do. in Canisters,

30 Boxes Fig Blue,

3 Seroons fine stout Indigo,

Lisper, and Hamilton's Souff.

1 Cafe of Macouba, do.

1 Do. French Rappé.

Mandeville & Jameson.

Nov. 30.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the following articles,

12 Pipes London P. Madeira

Wine, of a superior quality,

Old Port Wine in bbls. gr. Casks and Bottles,

Burgundy, in Bottles,

Sherry in gr. Casks,

Cognac Brandy,

Jamaica Spirits,

Holland Gin,

Peach Brandy, very old,

Whiskey,

Loaf, and Mucovado Sugars,

Imperial,

MUSEUM OF WAX-WORK.

Is now added to the Museum of Wax-Work,

the astonishing

INVISIBLE LADY.

THE ACCOUSTIC TEMPLE,

Incomprehensible Crystal, and Reflect-

ing Mirror,

IS NOW EXHIBITING

In the Town of Alexandria, at the House
of Mr. Mott Washington Tavern.

THE Amateurs of Science and Curious Experiments will find in this Exhibition, the most surprising Phenomenon that has ever been discovered in Acoustics; the Proprietor therefore presumes to flatter himself, that the enlightened and liberal public will honor his performance with the

applause of the people, in London, Al-

verpool and New-York.

This inexplicable Auricular and Opti-

cal Illusion,

Which professes to expose the practices of artful Impostors, pretended magicians and exorcists, and to open the eyes of those who still foster an absurd belief in ghosts, witches, conjurations, doomsdays, &c. will enable the attentive observer to form a just idea of the artifices by which they imposed on the credulous and superstitious, in this and former ages; and afford also to the spectator an interesting and pleasing enter-

tainment.

Description of the Exhibition.

In a Temple representing those where the Egyptians delivered their oracles, is a small Altar, and a Crystal (as described by Dr. Dee, &c.) for consulting Spirits. From this proceed the Orals for conveying Questions and Answers. The whole apparatus is unconnected with surrounding objects.

A conversation may be held on any subject; Singing, Laughing, Sighing, Breathing, &c. close to the ear of the audience; describing their number, dress, motion, &c. without any visible interference of agency, and so completely deceiving the senses, as to appear to be the effect of Magic.

The above Wonderful and Incomprehensible Exhibition, which has excited the astonishment and gratified the curiosity of the Amateurs of Science and the public in general, in London, &c. is now exhibiting with improvements, as above described.

Price of Admission 75 Cents—Children 50.
* * Hours of Exhibition, from 9 till 1, and from 3 to 6, and from 7 till 9 in the Evening.

February 5.

W A X - W O R K.

The Proprietor respectfully acquaints the Public, that he has added

An additional FIGURE to his Museum,

As a proof that his Figures are brought to the greatest perfection.

The Proprietor respectfully informs those who wish to gratify their curiosity, that his Collection of Figures will leave this city in a few days.

January 31.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA--to wit.

WHEREAS, Edward Mills, hath by his petition in writing applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria County, at the suit of Garet Haden, and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up for the use of his creditors, all his property, real personal and mixed. Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said Edward Mills, that on Friday the 8th instant, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court house in the town of Alexandria, the jail of an insolvent debtor, will be administered to the said Edward Mills, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of Congress, unless cause to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, this 5th day of February 1805.

G. DENEALE, c. c.

February 6.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO BOY.

Apply to the Printer.

Jan.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 8.

DEBATE

On receding the District of Columbia.

(Continued.)

Mr. Sloan. My friend from Maryland (Mr. Nelson) has observed that it is customary for members to express their sentiments on subjects under discussion in this House; not that he expected to make one proselyte by his observations. I perfectly agree with him that there is no reason to believe that he has, for this plain reason; he has not adduced a single fact in support of his argument; but after exploding all conclusions drawn from invisible

nothing else. But, Mr. Chairman, under sanction of the aforesaid custom, and also from a sense of duty, I beg the attention of this committee to some brief observations on this important subject. I consider it as a legitimate improper, unfair and unjust to baffle a subject under discussion with others not even contemplated; and to endeavor to influence the minds of members with predictions of certain events, yet in the womb of futurity, that may, or may not come to pass. The end contemplated by the present resolutions, is neither the removal of the seat of government, nor to prevent Congress from exercising exclusive jurisdiction over any territory; but to reduce the present quantum. But, say the opposers of these resolutions, the proposed recession of part of the territory, is intended as an opening wedge, preparatory to a total recession and removal of the seat of government.

Mr. Chairman, I do not pretend to a foreknowledge of any member's thoughts before they are articulated in words; those who have this foreknowledge have a great advantage over other members who have it not; but I am free to declare that my opinion is quite the reverse; believing that the recession of that part of the territory contemplated by the resolutions now under consideration, would have a tendency to continue the seat of government in this place.

But it has been asserted that we have no right to make the proposed recession; and from the dictatorial style of the resolutions of the town of Alexandria, and the positive assertions that we have heard on this floor, that it was unconstitutional, oppressive, and tyrannical, I expected from the usual accuracy and correctness of the member who made those assertions, (Mr. Dennis) that he was in possession of documents to substantiate the fact; but, to my surprise, instead of such documents, he has adduced, and principally relied on his constitution, in which there is not a single imperative sentence obligatory on Congress, either to receive a cession, or when received, to continue exclusive jurisdiction over one foot of territory; the plain and unequivocal language of the constitution leaving it perfectly optional whether to retain jurisdiction or not. Hence I conceive that no legislative body can be justly charged with tyranny or oppression, for altering, or, if from experience it become necessary, disannulling their own acts; a contrary opinion I consider as altogether uncongenial to improvement, genuine liberty, and the inherent rights of man; and as such I hope will ever be exploded in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, the constitutionality and right to recede being settled, it turns solely on the principle of expediency. Here let me ask what advantage the United States derives from exercising exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the territory proposed to be receded? Is not the city sufficient, even admitting the utility or necessity of exclusive jurisdiction? I conceive that no possible advantage can be drawn from a larger quantum of territory. Here let me call the attention of the House to the real and obvious disadvantages: these are, at least, the loss of the sum of 176 members of Congress, from twenty to thirty days annually, spent in legislating for the district, at an expence of, from thirty to forty thousand dollars. This enormous expense can only be justified upon the principle contended for during the late administration, "that a public debt was a public blessing;" and consequently that the greater the debt, the greater the blessing.

But, Mr. Chairman, I do not consider the expence as the greatest evil; I consider

it as incompatible with the principles of taxation and representation being inseparable; and countering the just principle of equal rights set forth in our declaration of independence, to obtain which the noble patriots of America fought, bled, and died. And shall we whilst thousands are yet living, who at the risk of their lives obtained for us the inestimable blessing of liberty, evince to the world that we despise and reject this heavenly gift, this celestial treasure, by continuing in the centre of the Union, at the government, thousands of our fellow citizens, deprived of the elective franchise, exactly in that degraded situation, which the noble patriots before mentioned, chose rather to suffer death than continue in?

I hope we shall not. Finally Mr. Chairman, considering the principle of exclusive jurisdiction over so large a territory, dangerous in its tendency and as contrary in its nature, to the liberty and independence of these United States, I consider it as nursing the germ of aristocracy in our bosom;—as an inexplicable paradox, of liberty supporting tyranny; as a vulture rising in the centre of the union, to prey upon the vitals of liberty; I conceive it a duty I owe, not only to my constituents, and the present generation; but also for the sake of millions yet unborn, to call upon the members of this house, if not in our power at present, to destroy this yet unbridled monster in its infancy, at least to clip its wings so close, that if permitted to live to mature age, it will be unable to fly upon its prey.

Mr. Jackson. Mr. Chairman.—When this subject was first presented to Congress during the present session, I felt a strong predilection in favor of the resolutions, and contemplated to give them my warmest support; after the maturest deliberation I have changed the opinion I had partially formed, and with the permission of the committee I will proceed to explain the reasons, which to my mind have been conclusive in influencing that opinion.

The question depends upon two propositions. 1st. The right to cede---2ndly, The policy of the cession. Upon the first point, I am free to declare, the clause in the constitution which has been relied on by the gentlemen who have preceded me, does not prohibit us from adopting the resolutions; the words, Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation are not imperative; a grant of power does not imply a coercion to assume its exercise; if it did we should be in a monstrous dilemma. Congress, the constitution says shall have power to declare war, to lay and collect taxes, to borrow money, to raise and support armies, &c. yet no man will contend that we are bound to adopt these measures indiscriminately.

We search the constitution vain for that authority to repeal a law; it is an inherent right incident to all governments; the right to repeal unless expressly prohibited or unless violating or impairing contracts growing out of our laws, is co-extensive with the power to exclusive legislation, is conceived in the same terms with the other powers given by the 8th section to Congress.

Mr. Chairman—while I admit there is nothing in the constitution directly prohibitory of the retrocession; I believe the spirit of that instrument would thereby be violated. It is predicated upon the sovereignty and indivisibility of the states, and the impossibility of dividing them in transferring, or extending their territories, or exercising any act of sovereign power over the people without their consent.—By the adoption of the constitution the people of the United States ceded that a part of transfer should be made to Congress of a territory not exceeding ten miles square, with its citizens, for certain specified purposes; but by doing so they did not authorise Congress to dispose of them as they think fit. An inference has been made by the friends of the resolutions that the right of transfer is an implied right, because it is so prohibited. Is this a true construction of our charter? If it is then indeed the great care expended in designing the powers of this government has been worse than useless; because it held forth an idea to the states who were invited to adopt it, that it was limited in its objects. If the right to cede the jurisdiction over the district of Columbia is inferred, because no constitutional barrier exists, the right to cede a portion of any state in the union may be exercised likewise; if the constitution did not repel this idea, there is a natural and inherent right incident to all governments which rejects it; the right of the people to be consulted as to the propriety of transferring the sovereign power over them is a social

and natural right, and social and natural rights survive the dissolution and removal of states; by adopting a system of civil polity we give up certain natural rights; but an act of the government transferring the sovereignty over us to others, without our consent would be totally subversive of the fundamental principles of the social compact, tyrannical, null and void.

We have been told by gentlemen, that precedents may be found in our statutes, for the transfer of territory without the consent of the people; and have we indeed arrived at that epoch when precedents once established are so much power? Precedents somewhat analogous, made without opposition when the principles involved in them were not examined? I hope, in God we have not; when we do; then adieu to Liberty! but the precedents quoted are not in point; the transfer of upper Louisiana to the government of the Indiana territory is not a similar case. That country was acquired by treaty, the constitution do not apply to it; it was not a part of the United States, and did not comprehend any portion of the people who were parties to the compact; and I do not believe that it can even be admitted into the union upon an equal footing with the original states without an express amendment to the constitution, for Congress to assume the right of admitting Louisiana into the union; unless authorized by an amendment for that purpose; as much as to admit the island of Ceylon or any other island, or continent, whose population would be sufficiently numerous to destroy the very principles of the government; therefore the disposition of upper Louisiana by the act of last session does not afford an analogus case.

(To be continued.)

Alexandria Dancing Assemblies.

THE first Assembly will be held at Gadsby's, on Tuesday next, the 5th instant.

February 6.

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO BOY
From twelve to fourteen years of age; a general price will be paid.
Apply to

The Printer.

Feb. 6.

Runaway Negro Girl.

Ran away, from the subscriber, on Monday, the 4th of February, a Negro Girl, named ELSE, aged 13 years, about 4 feet 7 inches high—she is rather crooked in one ear—wore the following clothes, viz. A grey coating jacket and coat joined together; also, a grey coating rapper, with the body lined with flannel; a coat and jacket of blue and white striped cotton; the said jacket and coat were joined together; also, a blue cloth petticoat, with a grey coating body, blue stockings.

Whoever shall take said Negro girl, within the district, shall have a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS; if taken 10 miles from Alexandria, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; and 20 miles, THIRTY DOLLARS, if secured in any place so that I get her again.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

February 6.

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY,
selected from the best writers and
earliest writers of the British poets.

(By the Rev. THOMAS DAVIS)

In two Volumes, Octavo.

Price, two and a half Dollars.
Sold by Robert Gray, & the Author.

A gentleman well known in Philadelphia, and who is greatly respected as a clergyman and highly esteemed as a man of letters, has given the following opinion of this selection:

"The two volumes of Select Poetry, form a valuable contribution to the stock of English literature. I really consider the work as the best compilation now extant. The selections and arrangements evince the taste of a correct and polished mind, the judgment of a sound and benevolent moralist, and that degree of critical skill which can only be acquired by extensive reading and scholastic acquirements."

February 6.

POST-OFFICE,

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 6, 1805.

Those persons who have hitherto had their letters and papers delivered by the post office, are requested to go to the Post Office, until a man of good character can be engaged.

George W. Crook.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Extract of a letter of a respectable commercial house, in Lisbon, to their correspondents in this city, dated November 26.

"We are this moment informed, that a gentleman who has just reached here from Spain, says that he overtook Mr. Perez, the British chargé de affaires, on the road, he having left Madrid the afternoon of the 12th instant."

From the Washington Federalist.

Monday last being the day appointed by the Senate for the reception of the answer, and to proceed in the trial of Judge Chase, the High Court of Impeachment was formed between 12 and 1 o'clock.

The Managers of the House of Representatives appeared and took their seats on the right of the Court.

Upon Judge Chase, who called he appeared attended by his Counsel, Messrs. Martin, Harper and Hopkinson. The Pres. last then informed him that that was the day appointed for him to put in his answer to those articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives, and asked whether he was prepared with his answer. Judge Chase replied that from the shortness of time allowed he had only been able to have a rough draft of his answer, which he requested might be sent to him to be read by himself and his Counsel. Having been obtained of the Court, he proceeded to read the answer, which was read alternately by himself and Messrs. Harper and Hopkinson his Counsel.

After the reading of the answer was finished, Mr. Randolph, on behalf of the Managers, requested to be furnished with a copy of it, and was allowed to consult the House of Representatives as to the replication, necessary to be put in. The President informed him that the Court would consult together and give them an answer. The members of the court then retired.

The plea or answer of judge Chase to the articles of impeachment, was too long to be accurately taken down, from the reading. It shall however appear as soon as a correct copy can be obtained. The following impressive and elegant conclusion, we hasten to lay before our readers, as a specimen of the ability with which the plea is drawn. The whole presents such a clear, conspicuous, and comprehensive view of the conduct of judge Chase, on the subjects alluded to in the articles of impeachment, that a conviction of his innocence cannot but follow an impartial perusal of it. The effect on the audience was uncommonly great.

This Respondent has now laid before this Honorable Court, as well as the time allowed him would permit, all the circumstances of his case. With an humble trust in Providence and consciousness that he hath discharged all his official duties with justice and impartiality, to the best of his knowledge and abilities; and that intentionally he hath committed no crime or misdemeanor, or any violation of the constitution or laws of his country. Confiding in the impartiality, independence and integrity of his judges, and that they will patiently hear and conscientiously determine this case, without being influenced by the spirit of party, by popular prejudice or political motives, he cheerfully submits himself to their decision.

If it shall appear to this honorable Court from the evidence produced, that he hath acted in his judicial character with wilful injustice or partiality, he doth not wish any favor, but expects that the whole extent of the punishment permitted in the constitution will be inflicted upon him.

If any part of his official conduct shall appear to this honorable Court, *stricti juris*, to have been illegal, or to have proceeded from ignorance or error in judgment; or if any part of his conduct shall appear although illegal, to have been irregular or improper, but not to have flowed from a depravity of heart, or any unworthy motive he feels confident that this court will make allowance for the imperfections and frailties incident to man. He is satisfied that every member of this tribunal will observe the principles of humanity and justice, will presume him innocent until his guilt shall be established by legal and credible witnesses; and will be governed in his decision, by the moral and christian rule, of rendering that justice to this respondent which he would wish to receive.

This respondent now stands not merely before an earthly tribunal, but also before that awful Being, whose presence fills all space, and whose all seeing eye more especially surveys the temples of justice and religion. In a little time, his accusers, his judges, and himself must appear at the Bar of Omnipotence, where the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, and every human being shall answer for his deeds done in the body, and shall be compelled to give evidence against himself in the presence of an assembled universe. To his omniscient

judge, at that awful hour, he now appeals for the rectitude and purity of his conduct as to all the matters of which he is this day accused.

He hath now only to adjure each member of this Honorable Court, by the living God, and in his holy name, to render impartial justice to him according to the constitution and laws of the United States; he makes this solemn demand of such member, by all his hopes of happiness in the world to come, which he will have voluntarily renounced by the oath he has taken, if he shall wilfully do him injustice or disregard the constitution or laws of the United States, which he has solemnly sworn to make the rule and standard of his judgment and decision.

SAMUEL CHASE.

The Senate have, we understand, rejected the treaty for extinguishing the Indian title to certain lands within the limits of the state of Georgia; twelve votes being given in its favor, and nineteen against it. The treaty provided for extinguishing the Indian title to a tract of land not exceeding two millions of acres, and for the payment by the United States, of two hundred thousand dollars, by the creation of an irredeemable stock to that amount, and the payment of a perpetual interest thereon of twelve thousand dollars.

(Nat. Int.)

For many years after the adoption of the federal constitution, the pride and boast of its friends, the federalists, was the wisdom displayed in creating three distinct and independent Branches, which operating severally as checks should secure the people against the monopoly of power in either branch. But of those three, the judiciary promised to deserve the greatest confidence — The best of men are but imperfect beings, and notwithstanding their virtues, are liable to be more or less affected by exposed to strong temptations. It was therefore an act of the greatest wisdom to place our judges as far as possible out of the reach of all temptation, by leaving them to the exercise of their judgment, with no motive, no interest to bias their decisions. Their offices fixed, their salaries secured to them, and thus they had no party to gain, no contingent emolument to expect. There was one consideration it is true, and one alone which could have any weight in regulating their conduct, and that was the importance of preserving the character of inviolable adherence to the eternal principles of truth and justice. Interests they had none, other than to maintain unspotted reputations. Such was the establishment of the judiciary system, and sanguine indeed were the hope of its friends, that it would prove the impregnable fortress of American liberty. We say and repeat it with melancholy emphasis, such was the plan of the judiciary.

Soon after Mr. Jefferson came into power an attack was made upon the radical principles of our constitution. In the debate which terminated in the sacrifice of one portion of the judiciary. Mr. Giles the violent enemy of the federal covenant and the warm advocate of Virginia's agrarianism, advanced doctrines which but too plainly foreboded the destruction of the theory of our constitution. Were there any doubts however as to the fate which awaits the judiciary system. Mr. Giles has removed them this session by a frank avowal of his principles. We say his principles, and he is a Virginian, and the will of Virginia is Law.

In contradiction to the assertions of the framers of the federal constitution, and the sense of its friends, Mr. Giles declares that it was intended that the judiciary should be independent of the control of the executive alone, but at the disposition of the legislature!! Here then is an end to unbiased justice. Here then liberty is put in jeopardy and justice to be arraigned before the tribunal of party. The security which the minority or smaller states, enjoyed, in the independence of judges, is to be wrested from them, and an important provision of the fed. compact dissolved. A new prospect arises before those who had nothing to consult but their own consciences and their characters.

Judges must conform their politics and their decisions to the views and interest of that part of the Union, which owing to the privilege of a representation of property, possesses an irresistible power in the legislative body; or risk the tenure of their offices.

Now let those who have experienced the growing impulse of national pride, who have rejoiced in the wisdom of those angels, who framed the federal constitution, examine and compare the doctrines which were, and which are advanced, and say does the administration of Mr. Jefferson

justly tend to inspire a confidence in the people.

(Reportory.)

Since the last acknowledgement of donations to the Soup-House the committee of the poor have received the following, and for which they return their sincere thanks.

A wagon load of wood, from a friend to the poor.—His second donation. Two bushels of choice beans from a well-wisher to the institution.

Ten dollars, from a person unknown, by the hands of a friend.

A wagon load of wood from a gentleman in Fairfax.

Ten dollars inclosed in a letter without a signature.

Five dollars from a gentleman in Fairfax.

Several quarters of a dollar for plates of soup, from different persons.

A quantity of excellent Scotch Leeks, from a friend.—second donation.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

On Saturday arrived here two British packets, both of them from Falmouth, (Eng.) One of them is the Eliza, captain Patterson, with the November mail; the other is the Leicester, captain Bell; with the December mail. The latter had a passage of forty nine days, and brings London papers to the evening of the 12th Dec.

From these papers it appears that Mr. Pitt, had publicly declared, that War with Spain was inevitable; and that he feared Portugal would be obliged to become a party in the war against England. The presumption therefore is, that as soon as parliament assembles war will be immediately declared.

One of the papers contains an account of the loss of the British ship Romney, of fifty guns on the coast of Holland, laden with bullocks and vegetables for the Texel fleet. Crew saved. This disaster took place on the South Haak Sand, five miles west of the Texel. All the masts went overboard, and the officers and crew quitted her on rafts and in the boats. A few of the men were picked up by a British ship of war; all the officers and the rest of the seamen were made prisoners by the boats of the Dutch fleet, and this valuable ship soon went to pieces. This accident is said to have originated by the Romney mistaking three American ships wrecked the night before on the Haak Sand, for part of the Texel fleet at anchor. Several merchant vessels went ashore about the same time. The gales on the coast of Holland are stated to have been dreadful.

NORFOLK, February 1.

Arrived ship Medway, captain Barnard, 42 days from Dublin.

Brig George, capt. Rust, 28 days from Tobago, and 16 days last from St. Thomas's. Left the schooner John, Bayton, to sail for Norfolk in 10 days.

Brig Cabinet, capt. Davis, 93 days from Fecamp, via Falmouth.

Schooner Thomas, capt. Harwood, 25 days from Montego Bay, Jamaica.

Sloop Grand Saphem, capt. Bolles, 14 days from Turk's Island.

Schooner Rachel, captain Neal, (of Alexandria) 17 days from Barbadoes. Left at Barbadoes, ship Little William, Baldry, and schooner Emily. Forster, of this port; brig Fair Trader, for Philadelphia, and schooner Patience, of Alexandria, to sail in two days for Martinique. Saw last Saturday, 3 leagues from the Cape, a brig dismasted.

In Hampton Roads.

Ship Glory, captain Woodend, 43 days from Dublin. Left the Martha Bland, capt. Wyvill, arrived the day before, leaky, 46 days from Norfolk. On 13th January, in lat. 35° 49' long. 69°, spoke the schooner Three Sisters, 61 days out from Jamaica, bound to North-Carolina, short of provisions and water, and her main mast sprung: supplied them with some provisions, tho' the sea ran very high. Captain Woodend left the ship in the Roads on Sunday night, to come up to town, when the boat upset off Sandy Point, and he with the utmost exertion saved himself; but we are sorry to say, that a promising young man named Henry Barret (apprentice to the ship) is drowned.

For Sale by the Subscribers.

Muscovado Sugar 10 lbs.

Green Coffee in boxes
Antigua & Tobago rum in hds.
Cognac Brandy in pipes

AND A FEW
Barrels of Prime BEEF.

Nathaniel Wattles, & Co.
Jan. 26.

FOR SALE — or to be Bartered,

FOR
WET OR DRY GOODS,

On very advantageous terms,
14 Hundred Acres of LAND,
In Montgomery County, State of Kentucky, about
thirty miles from Lexington.

The title is perfect, the patents bearing an early date, and the patentee having ever since remained in the possession of the land. The soil is remarkable rich; the common product being from 12 to fifteen barrels of Corn per acre. It is also well calculated for the production of Hemp and Flax, and of Wheat, Rye, Oats and other Grain, and is well timbered; has several valuable mills near it; the main post road passes through it; and upon the whole is calculated in a superior manner, for the residence of five or six industrious men.

Those who wish to migrate to Kentucky, will find it much to their interest to call on the subscriber as soon as possible, and examine the title papers.

Henry Moore,
Land and Stock Broker, Esq.
Feb. 7.

I do certify that about two years since I travelled through the lands mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, and found them to be equal, if not superior, to any land in Kentucky; and from the documents in my possession, and other information, I am certain the title to the same is clear and indisputable. I would, therefore, recommend to those who wish to migrate thence, to purchase the said lands, as they can be had on reasonable terms.

Henry Moore.
Alexandria, 6th Feb. 1804.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.
At the Alexandria Library—King-Street,
Expect to receive by the first arrival, from Philadelphia,
Memoirs of the Life, Writings and Correspondence of the late Sir William Jones, of Calcutta,

Jolly celebrated for his valuable researches in Asiatic Literature, the extent of his genius, and for every amiable quality which can adorn the character of the Scholar and polite Gentleman—

By Sir John Shore, now Lord Teignmouth.

It will form one Octavo Volume of five hundred pages of fine wove medium paper, and will be ornamented with an elegant Portrait of Sir William Jones, and a Fac-Simile of his hand writing:

Price 275 Cents, neatly bound.
For a character of the above interesting work, by a judicious critic, see the Port-Folio of 3d November last.

Expedited also, from the Classic Press of Messrs. Paynel & Co.

Virgil, Horace, Caesar and Sallust, in usum Delphini.

Just Published,
AND FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
The AMERICAN GARDENER,

CONTAINING
Ample directions for working a Kitchen Garden every month in the year, and copious instructions for the cultivation of the Flower-Garden, Vine-Yard, Nursery, Hop-Yard, Green-House, and Hot-House.

By John Gardiner & David Hepburn,
Late Gardeners for General Mason and Co.,
near Mecca.

Feb. 7.

206

N O T I C E .
THE Sale of the property of James Douglass, Esq., Fairfax county, near the Great Falls of Potomac, wheron his mill lately stood, is verified by me under a decree of the Chancery court of said county to take place on the 20th day of last December, having been unavoidable postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. I therefore hereby give notice that I shall proceed to sell the same on Friday the 27th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day. The terms will be one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in 12, and one third in 18 months, from the day of sale, and on the completion of the last payment a title will be made to the premises, under the decree above mentioned.

JOHN POTIS, Commissioner,
February 7.

The printers of the Washington Federal and Frederick Town Herald are requested to publish the above once a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Five Dollars Reward.

Q.S.T., on Tuesday morning, a gold BREAST PIN set with hair, with the cypher C. in front; whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the Printer shall receive the above reward.

February 7.

